ASHANTEE.

Herald Special Report from the Seat of War.

Peace Between King Koffee and Queen Victoria.

African Indemnity in Money and a Retirement from the Coast.

Commerce Made Free in the Interior to Coomassie.

Three Kings Submit to the Conquerors.

HUMAN SACRIFICE ABOLISHED.

Statement. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

General Wolseley's Official

LONDON, March 10, 1874. Mr. Stanley, the HERALD special corre-

spondent at the seat of war in Ashantee, telegraphs the following despatch by way of Lisbon :-

LISBON, March 9, 1874.

The negotiations for peace between King Koffee and the English government have been completed.

WHAT KING ROFFEE STIPULATES TO PERFORM. The Ashantee King agrees to pay fifty thousand ounces of gold; renounces all claim to Adansi and Assim, Denkera, Akim and Wassaw, and will withdraw from Appoloma and the points near the coast under the protectorate of Great Britain; engages to keep the road free through the bush from Coomassie to the Prah River, promises to protect commerce, to prevent human sacrifice and to keep peace for ever.

MAKING READY FOR SIGNATURE.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has settled the points of the joint stipulation as far as existing circumstances permit.

BRITISH OCCUPATION.

An English garrison is to be kept at Prahsu. ECONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

General Wolseley does not expect that the entire amount of the indemnity will ever be paid, but regards the other stipulations of vastly greater importance, and more likely to be adhered to.

General Wolseley's Report of the Negotistions.

LONDON, March 10, 1874. A despatch received at the Colonial Office

tast night from General Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated February 16, says: -

"The King has sent me 1,000 ounces of gold, as the first instalment of the indemnity, with a request for peace.

TREATY MAKING.

"I received his envoy at Fommanah, and sent the treaty to Coomassie for the King's

QUIET IN THE CAPITAL.

"An officer from Captain Glover's force passed through Coomassie on the 10th inst. probably not until the 23d. unmolested, though his escort consisted of only twenty men.

HOME AND HEALTH.

"The last detachment of white troops will embark for home on the 22d inst.

"The sick and wounded are doing well." Three Kings Submit to the Conquerors-

Koffee's Kingdom Supposed To Have Passed Away. LONDON, March 10-Midnight.

Additional despatches from the Gold Coast report that General Wolseley recrossed the River Prah on the 15th of February.

Three of the six kings tributary to King Koffee have given in their submission to the

The supremacy of the Ashantee throne is considered at an end and the kingdom hopelessly disrupted.

The Battle of Aboyentum-Desperate Gallantry of the Native Warriors-Severe Suffering of the English Sol-

A mail despatch, dated at Cape Coast Castle on the 6th of February, supplies the following interesting details of severe fighting between the Ashantee warriors and the English troops at

esting details of severe lighting between the Ashantee warriors and the English troops at Aboyentum:—

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

At Aboyentum, in front of a wide, shallow stream, a strong party of Ashantees attempted to dispute the further passage of the troops, not withstanding the severe chastisement they had received at Amoaful. They were posted on a rising ground, covered with an impenetrable jungle of underwood, and for a long time the position of the bulk of the detachment could not be made out. As the troops advanced the enemy betrayed himself by delivering a heavy voller, and fire was immediately opened upon him with effect. Before half a dozen rockets had been pitched the underwood took fire, and the Ashantees could be seen scampering off through the sanoke.

During the whole advance the enemy's tactics consisted in a persistent harassing of our forces. They moved about with astonishing rapidity over ground which would have been impassable for any other than natives of the place. At one period they were firing all along a semicircular line extending in front from points parallel with that occupied by the main detachment of Sir Garnet's force. Had their aim been more accurate the losses to the troops must have been rightful to contemplate. The number of men engaged on the side of the enemy must have been at least ten times as great as that of our army, to judge by the weight of their fire. Every knoll and thicket swarmed with them, all provided with firearms of one kind or another and not a few with breechloaders.

Strattery for a Surreirs.

About half a dozen miles from Coomessie, to a

STRATEGY FOR A SURPRISE. About hair a dozen miles from Coomassie, in a southeasterly direction, a very large force of Ashantees was observed endeavoring to steat to the rear of the march, and they would probably have succeeded in doing so had a space of open ground which they must have traversed not been effectively covered by the fire of the troops. On being discovered they delivered a scattering fire and retreated in the direction from which they had come. Their object, as became clear a little later on, was to take our little army in the rear, with a wide

stream on the left flank and a morass in front. The men were frightfully harassed by the continual annoyance of the enemy, the heat and the deficiency of drinkable water. Nevertheless, they kept up their spirits wonderfully, and embraced every occasion of making a dash at the Ashantees with the greatest alacrity. The native carriers were with great difficulty kept to their work, displaying the most abject lear at the first sound of firing. Some who were leit in charge of wounded men ran away and disappeared in the bush. It is doubtful whether all would not have done so had they not been in deadly terror of the Ashantees, who torture any whom they catch. The enemy never showed in large lorce within a distance at which he could be well reached by small arms, except in places so densely covered with bush as almost entirely to conceal him from view. The Ashantees fought much better than it was anticipated they would. What most frightened them was the rockets.

BAD NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Invalids are coming in in large numbers from the front, with some wounded. They report that the hardships suffered by the troops in the advance from Prahsu were very severe. Many were obliged to drop out of the ranks from exhaustion, and it is feared that some may have thus failen mito the hands of the enemy.

KING KOFFEE AS A VOLUNTEER FIREMAN.

The London Datly News of February 25, writing

and it is ieared that some may have thus fallen into the hands of the enemy.

KING KOFFEE AS A VOLUNTEER FIREMAN.

The London Daily News of February 25, writing on the subject of the personal habits of His Majesty of Ashantee, says:—"The people of this Majesty of Ashantee, says:—"The people of this country will look upon one at least of King Koffee's personal habits with a good natured leniency. He has a custom of attending such fires as may happen to break out in his capital, and he will even suddenly and hastily leave a formal audience in order to help in extinguishing the flames that have seized upon the dwelling of some one or other of his subjects. It is an amiable trait. Kings must have their amusements like other folks, and surely this one is harmless enough. It is, indeed, in the case of the King of Ashantee distinctly praiseworthy, for it is said that the natives never work so well as when he is present, and that his attendance at the extinguishing of a fire has become almost a necessity, as it has become a fixed custom and duty. Of course the has become almost a necessity, as it has a fixed custom and duty. Of course serves himself in serving his people, for King without a capital of some sort would be looked on as odd, even in Africa; and it is quite possible that what we should consider a very tri-ning fire indeed, if it got sufficient mastery, would speedily destroy Coomassie in a fashion never dreamed of by Sir Garnet Wolseley."

THIRTY MILES OF COOMASSIE.

From Prahsu to the Adansi Hills-Life in the Gloom of the Forest and at the Cabin Fireside-Skirmishing with the Enemy-Fetish Ceremonial Against Conquest - Blood, Spittle and

Bones-Human Sacrifice.

QUIZA. ASHANTEE LAND, Jan. 21, 1874. You will observe I date my letter from Ashantee Land, for we can at last truly do so, having arrived in Ashantee proper yesterday morning. There are no more doubts as to whether we will really invade Ashantee territory, for the act has been done, and we are but thirty miles

from the Ashantee capital.

RELIEVED FROM A DANGEROUS POSITION. When I wrote last we were in a difficult position; the transport threatened to be a woeful failure: the desertion of carriers was fast becommg general; the laint hearts were increasing in number and deporting themselves to inaccessible hiding places, and, in our opinion, the star of General Sir Garnet Wolseley, hitherto so bright, was waning. Very few of us believed in his heart of hearts that the General was a fit man; he was liked and admired for his social qualities; partial men were numerous and willing to volunteer pleas in his behalf, and many chivalrous officers there were who were ready to defend him from each and every detraction; but the feeling of distrust was spread-We were to have moved forward on the 15th. in four columns-Captain Glover on the extreme right, with his Haussas and Yornbas; Captain Butler left of him, with an unknown number of Akims; Sir Garnet and his two brigades to the left of Butler, from Prahsu northward, and Captains Dalrymple and Moore on the extreme left, with an incomputable host of revengeful Wassaws and Denkeras, altogether between 30,000 and 40,000 in number. Our future movements, marches and strategies had been formulated and elaborated, and Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, was predestined to fall on such and such a date, until the transport arrangements and all concerned, from the home government in England down to the lowest subaltern on the control staff, were pronounced a "miserable failure." The officers of Sir Garnet's staff had no word of consolation to offer to the eager specials, though Sir Garnet seemed smiling and assured and the happiest mortal under the sun. The chief of staff, Colonel Graves, dared to say even on the evening of the 13th that the arrangements were not altered, that the force would really move on the 15th, though we who knew that the force could not live on bamboo leafage and blades of tiger grass or on twigs of cottonwood mentally doubted the possibility of the contemplated move. The morning of the 15th an officer of the staff, who had heretofore been remarkable corps, voluntarily surprised us by saying that the headquarters would not leave Prahsu on the 15th.

A FELLOW FEELING. Even this was satisfactory. A week's postpone-ment could not be set down as a failure. Americans, who remember the many times that a certain General in command of the Army of the Potomac deferred his forward march, and that when he finally did move moved backward, and how they firmly resolved to believe him to be not a failure, will not be surprised to know, perhaps, that I do not believe Sir Garnet to be a failure, because he had this once deferred his departure from Prahsu for a week. Indeed there has been nothing in the General's conduct to criticise, unless it be the gratuitous reliance he placed in negroes' promises, faith in negro honor, confidence in the integrity of a savage blackamoor, and acting according to that belief to the detriment of the expedition. Not without some labor and anxiety had a force of 5,000 or 6,000 carriers been collected, drilled, rationed and paid, chiefs feed and coddled and their vanities tickied. It was the height of folly not to have protected them against ill-treatment and guarded against their desertion after going to vast expense to secure

DISCIPLINE AND IMPROVEMENT OF ORGANIZATION. When it might be said that the expedition was verging on an ignominious collapse Colonel Col-ley—a late arrival from England—had devoted himself, since landing at Cape Coast Castle, to studying the transport problem and to analyzing tions. He found a most defective system had been followed with them. The poor negroes, loaded down with necessaries of war, were in the habit of being driven to the front, unrationed, subjected to gross brutality without cause, and, on arriving pelled to stand for hours in the sun before they got their food. He found, also, that though they were dealt with severely, very little, if any, precaution was taken to prevent desertion. They were permitted to straggle, singly or in couples, along the entire line of march. One or two native policemen, slouching unconcernedly in rear of the straggling carriers, were supposed to be sufficient for 500 or more. A heartless Sandhurst boy, called the Control Omcer, received the carriers at his depot, and his subsequent treatment of them depended on the state of his stomach and liver more than upon the importance of the strict discharge of a control officer's duties. Colley's presence at Cape Coast infused a feeling of responsibility into his supordinates. The happy-go-lucky style of doing scientious performance of duties on which de nended the fate of a valuable expedition. Along the road a change for the better was observable. At the first sign of the approach of carriers the young control officers abandoned their pipes and their swinging hammocks for business. The loads were examined, and the carriers being rationed, at once were marched off to camps under the care of their own chiefs, who were held responsible for their absence. At the same time two or more policemen were stationed at each virlage, who were ordered to secure any man who returned home without a pass. Deserters soon began to ascertain that to live outside of government employ was impossible; the forest gave nothing to the starving; their vil-

lages were in the possession of policemen. The

consequence of this wise policy on the part of Colonel Colley was, that on the 16th inst. headquarters became jubilant on receipt of a despatch from the Colonel announcing that he had collected 4,600 men and 1,400 women as carriers, and that 1,200 of them were en route with provisions but a few miles from Prahsu.

REINFORCEMENTS AND FOOD

On the 17th, as a consequence of the good news, the Rifle Brigade's first wing arrived at Prahsu, and soon after every face was beaming bright at the sight of over 1,000 stout, lusty Abras marching in with loads of rice, sugar, tea, &c., &c., on their heads. On the 18th 600 fellows came in with an

additional supply and 500 carriers were sent across the Prah to convey supplies to the advance. On spatched across the Prah to convey food to the depots in front. The prospect becomes more and more encouraging. Each day reinforcements and supplies are daily arriving at Prahsu. As we do not anticipate another breakdown or impediment before the capture of Coomassie it is easy to tell what our future movements will be.

ONWARD TO THE FRONT. On the morning of the 19th I left Prahsu, where had lived for three weeks, for the front. The first day I reached Assaman, twelve miles from the Prah; the second day I arrived at Ackrofuma, after a ten miles' marcn; the third day brought me to Quiza, at the base of the famous Adausi hills, on the Ashanteee side, and the first rea Ashantee village we have seen.

LIFE IN THE GLOOMY FOREST. The same eternal forest which has enfolded us in its dusky, humid embrace since we left Inquibim, near the sea, stretched across the Prah beyond Assaman and Ackrofuma, up and across the Adansi hills, seldom lit up by the broad, honest face of day, always gloomy, twilighted. Occasionally a streak of sunshine stole through depths of leafage and cast silver bars across the path. Cottonwood and teak, bombax and phairen, gigantic brethren of the tropic forest, stood up straight and strong uplifting mighty globes of green leaves side by side with the bastard mahogany; and the banian, the with the bastard manogany; and the banian, the mangrove and the wild fig, all strong armed and the Anakims of the vegetable world, nourishing countiess parasites and dwarfing innumerable trees, and mile after mile, curve after curve, every undulation after another, showed us the same unchanging scene. Yet the country was changing in character slowly. You could not discern the change in the vegetation, nor in the earth, except where outcroppings of ironstone stole up from under cover, and where it gave an ochrish coloring to the clay, and where the tamped path gave out a ringing sound to the

earth, except where outcroppings of ironstone stole up from under cover, and where it gave an ochrish coloring to the clay, and where the tamped path gave out a ringing sound to the stamp of nailed boots. Sometimes, too, one detected to our right or our left a dark shadow of a hill tooming through the forest. The rustling sound of running water over rocks and pebbles told us that we were approaching hilly country.

UP THE ADANSI.

When I came to Moissee I was at the foot of the Adansi Hills, on the Assin side. Colonel Evlyn Wood was in command of a camp situate here, and was constructing a stockade which would command the descent. Rait's artillery, manned by Houssas, was also here. After a hearty breakfast at the hospitable mess table of Colonel Wood and Captain Furze I started up the ascent provided by the indomitable flume, chief of engineers, and ail those bound for the front had many times cause to bless his labors. The original path by which the Ashantees had retreated to their own country was a straight shoot up a hill that was almost as steep as a precipice. After half an hour's fatiguing tug up we had surmounted the hill, and were permitted to have a view which in a country like this may be said to be extensive. The Adansi Hills run in a line from east to west separate from each other. The view all around was that of an uneven country deeply wooded, the coloring of whose foliage varied only from deep to light green, marred here and there by the leadess and bleached branches of some ancient cottonwood. When we looked at the slopes of the neighboring hills the lorest exposed a variety of tree stems, some of silver gray, tall, straight and smooth; others rugged and crooked; some tenuous and graceful; others colossal, but dwarfed. Where the tamarind and minosa fourished on the hill slopes the scene was more picturesque from the tender green of their foliage and the parachute-like expanding of their foliage and the parachute-like expanding of their foliage and the parachute-like expanding of their foliage an

their branches.

ANOTHER CAMP
had been formed on the top of the hill, and the
officer in command praised the site for its salubrity
and breezy, cool airs. One breath of the delightiul, sweet wind which fauned my heated features
informed me of what joys he experienced and of
how he must have felt invigorated after his cam-

paigning in the warm, moist, unhealthy atmosphere of the lower forests.

ARISTOCRACY WITH PLUCK.

Lord Gifford, the chief of scouts, states that when he had ascended half way up the hill he rousted out of ambuscade some half a dozen Ashantee scouts, who shouted out to him to keep his men back, otherwise they would fire on him; but as the young nobleman pressed on his men the Ashantees gave way, reluctantly reversing their guns; or, in other words, turning the stocks of their guns to Gifford's party, as a sign that they did not wish to force hostilities. The summit of the hill was thus gained without bloodshed, and the most important position which the Ashantees could possibly have held was surrendered without a blow. On the top of the hill an elaborate fetich ceremony had been performed to thwart, if possible, the views and prospects of the British expedition. Two goats had been impaled and burned alive, surrounded with sticks, placed in a circle horizontally, their pointed ends directed to all points of the compass; and a centre pole, standing upright, bore a baper, on which was written with Moorish coaracters a most horrible curse upon each and every man who crossed the Adansi Hills into Ashantee land. Ignorant of the nature of the dreadful penalties he was incurring at the

with moorish characters a most norrible curse upon each and every man who crossed the Adansi Hills into Ashantee land. Ignorant of the nature of the dreadful penalties he was incurring at the hands of the insulted and defied fetich deity, Lord Giford plunged down the slope with his scouts, and at the base surprised some more of the enemy at the village of Quiza, who retired with guns reversed, as before, from the village, saying that they were going to ask permission from the chief of Fomannak 15 fight.

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

In the village of Quiza a more awful ceremony had taken place—a human being had been sacrificed to invoke the aid of the stolid lettch god against the English. The poor slave, for such he undoubtedly was, had been cruelly tortured, and had undergone a norrible mutitation before he had finally sunk under his sufferings. The barbarous spectacle of a dead man, haif buried in the ground, his mutilated organs exposed, an old gun pointed in his nerveless hands towards the approach from the sea, was what had been prepared for the detectation of those avaricious white men who, not content with the possession of the entire seacoast, sought to increase their possessions by the invasion of a iriendly country. The most dreadful curses of our most powerful fetich deities rest on their heads. a triendly country. The most dreadful curs-our most powerful fetich deities rest on the

RURAL SCENES AND TOPOGRAPHY.

As I stood on the crown of the Adansi hill I trie RURAL SCENES AND TOPOGRAPHY.

AS I stood on the crown of the Adans hill I tried to obtain as extensive a view as possible of the forested land which was the object of our journey. The eyes, as they rested on the expanding sea of leafy verdure which lay like a thick green carpet over the uneven earth in a succession of waves and troughs, seidom saw a land which externally seemed more peaceful or seemed to enjoy a deeper sabbath-like screnity, or better adapted as the abode of peace and rest. It was, indeed, a picture of deep, undisturbed stillness; for looking from the height of 1,000 feet down to the far-spreading forest land, through a hazy atmosphere, not a leaf could be heard rustling, not a branch creaking as it bent, no sound of beast or fow or insect broke the charmed stillness; but those who knew the nature of the land, the people, the vegetation and the animal and insect life that swarmed within its depths, knew that the height and distance caused the pleasing illusion of serenity. Turning my eyes away from the scene I started to continue my journey, and was soon charging down the precipitous form the scene I started to continue my journey, and was soon charging down the precipitous for the Ashates side the first of my col-

away from the scene i started to continue my journey, and was soon charging down the precipitous steep on the Ashantee side, the first of my colleagues that crossed the Adansi Hills and entered Ashantee proper. In about hair an hour I had arrived at the botton and had entered the first real Ashantee village—Quiza.

Camis on cottages?

The first sight of the houses, though they afforded some amusement for their very small size, furnished proof abundant that the Ashantees were a superior people to the faithless people in pay of the government. Any American frame house in the country, unadorned with porticos or veranda, if reduced to six feet by five feet, would represent the average specimen of the Ashantee mud-built and miniature house. I sad the average specimen not the house of the chief or the head of an influential family. But the house generally are mere alcoves, raised about two feet above the ground, and plastered over with a fine the average specimen, not the house of the chief or the head of an influential family. But the house generally are mere alcoves, raised about two feet above the ground, and plastered over with a fine red clay, obtained by powdering ant hills, and of which dust they are able to make an extremely fine-grained mortar, almost equal to plaster of Paris. Each alcove has a steep roof of neat thatchwork. But it is in the houses of the former great ones of the village of Quiza that we observe the height of superiority which the Ashantees have attained over the Fautees. The alcoved houses there assumed the grand proportions of eight feet by six, and four of these form a select square or court, to which a narrow doorway leads. This is supposed to be the residence of a family of wealth, hajor Russell's headquarters are in the house of the village chiel. From the ridge of one of the alcoved houses to the ground is about twelve feet. Outside the quadrangle appears to be jealously exclusive. The doorway which leads to the penetralia fronts the principal street, and the outer face of the wall hear it is stucced with red plaster, and some figures of ridiculously comic import attract the eye. One of these figures bears some inversible to an ill-formed mat outting the thum. I say the four in number, are presented at once to us, the floors and walls of which are plastered with this glazed and reddish colored stucco. The central alcove, though it is only eight feet by six, is divided into two by a whitewashed column, and

the arches are very Moorish in style and appearance. The friezes of the outer walls, above the open doorways of the alcoves, are enriched with a curious but bold tracery of involved and intricate designs, such as the Goths delighted in, after a more minute and chaste style. Where the roots of the houses joined a wooden trough conveyed the rainfail clear of the walls into the courtyard, which was drained by a hole under one of the partition walls.

The village of Quiza was situated on a most strategical position on all sides out that on which the hill bordered. The ground slopes steeply into dense thickets of bamboo, plantain and euphorbia, and a thousand other outgrowths of marshy or rich allavial land. In case of invasion the population of Quiza might have furnished an effective contingent for the defence of the frontier on the summit of the Adansi. Looking of invasion the population of Quiza might have furnished an effective contingent for the defence of the irontier on the summit of the Adansi. Looking at it from a military point of view, the village of Quiza may be regarded as a defensive suburb of the capital of the Adansi kingdom—Fomannah—whence roads branch in all directions, to Akim southeast and Denkera on the southwest, and northward to different villages in Ashantee. Fomannah is half a mile or a mile removed from this piace, and from the accounts given of it by Lord Gifford, we anticipate many interesting sights. The chief of scouts yesterday entered the Adansi capital with his men, and gave permission to them to loot, which they did to their hearts' content, bringing many strange things appertaining to ceremonials and fetches. As, however, we are all to move forward to-morrow to Fomannah, it is not politic for me to describe from personal observation so soon.

CAPTAIN HUYSHE'S DEATH.

Another victum has failen to this African climate in the person of Capitain Huysne, of Sir Garnet's staff, who died of dysentery after a week's illness at Prabau, on the 19th inst. Captain Huyshe had made himself extremely popular with all who knew him. His social qualities were of such a kind that endear men to one another and cause men to deplore the loss of their possession. He is the iourth officer out of forty wao came out with Sir Garnet on the Ambruiz who has succumbed to the influences of the climate. Twelve other officers, out of the remaining thirty-six, have been invalided.

MORTALITY IN THE HANKS.

Fifty men of the Refresh posters and the weap to

the remaining thirty-six, have been invalided.

MORTALITY IN THE RANKS.

Fifty men of the Rifle brigade have given way to African fever and dysentery within the short space of two weeks. We near of like calamities in other regiments on the down stations. One of the officers of the Forty-second Highianders has also died of crisypelas on board of the Sarmatian, and at one time, as several were suffering with it, it one time, as several were suffering with it, seemed to be of the virulent epidemical kind.

seemed to be of the virulent epidemical kind.

A SUDDEN DANGER.

Just as I proposed to close this letter bad news has come from Captain Butten, who, as special representative of the staff in Akim, was believed to be doing wonders. Indeed the staff had such confidence in his abilities that they held him up to the disadvantage and depreciation of Governor Glover, whereas it seems now a more miscrable failure could hardly have been conceived. After dawdling with the Akims for the space of six weeks he sent word last night to Sir Garnet that the Akims refused to cross the Prah with him, and that he was comting to join Sir Garnet with the tweive policemen he had taken with him to Akim as escort.

ENGLAND.

A Furious Storm with fnow.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 10, 1874. A furious snow storm prevails in England to-day. The ground is covered to the depth of three inches in Cornwall. In some places the storm is accom-

TICHBORNE.

Charles Orton's Confession Concerning the Convict Arthur-Solid Reasons for His Continued Silence.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 10, 1874. The Daily Telegraph publishes a long statement signed by Charles Orton, in which the writer conlesses that he recognized the Tichborne claimant as his brother the first time he saw him, and that silence on his part was bought with £5 sterling. paid monthly for a year, and the promise of a thousand or two additional at the conclusion of the trial.

SPAIN.

The Captain Generalship of Cuba-Royalists Expelled from the Capital.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID. March 10, 1874. It is said General José Concha is to succeed Jorellar as Captain General of the Island of Cuba. GUARDING THE REPUBLIC.

By order of the government several prominent Carlists have been expelled from Madrid.

Republican Army Concentration-Don Carlos' Operations in the Field. LONDON, March 11, 1874.

A special despatch to the Standard from Spain says Marshal Serrano and General Dominguez are at Castro-Urdiales, twenty-five miles east of Sanceiving reinforcements.

Don Carlos has ordered siege operations against

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Accusation Against M. Gamb betta's Patriotism.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 10, 1874. In the Assembly yesterday M. De Kératry presented a petition in which M. Gambetta is accused of having sacrificed the national defence to

The Deputies of the Right have resolved to demand the immediate consideration of the petition. M. OLLIVIER AND THE ACADEMY.

M. Emile Ollivier will probably be admitted to the French Academy without a public reception.

THE EDGAR STUART.

Seized on the Claims of the Crew for their Wages-The Debt Pald and the Vessel Released.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10, 1874. Yesterday the steamer Edgar Stuart was seized by the United States Marshal upon a libel for sea-

The Captain claimed that \$200 was due him, and that smaller amounts were owed the seamen.

To-day the crew were all paid off and the vessel released by the officers of the law.

Rumor is rife as to what will be the next adventure of the celebrated vessel.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA The Third Mate of the Vessel Charged

With Brutal Treatment of a Seaman-Counter Charges by the Third Mate. PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1874.

Before the United States Commissioner to-day Charles Rivers, third mate of the steamship Penn vivania, had a hearing, and was bound over in \$1,000 to answer the charge of beating and wound-ing a seaman, Charles Johnson, when outside of ing a seaman, Charles Johnson, when outside of the Capes, on Sunday morning.

Johnson alleges that Rivers used a belaying pin over his head and broke two of his fingers because he would not execute an order immediately.

Rivers brings a cross action against Johnson alleging insubordination, &c. The latter will have a hearing to-morrow.

BILLIARDS IN BOSTON. Boston, March 10, 1874.

The billiard tournament commenced last evening at Bumstead Hall. The first game was played by Ubassy and Daly, the former winning by 133 points. The second game was between Garnier points. The second game was between Garbier and Joseph Dion, and resulted in the defeat of Dion by 18 points. It was long after midnight when the last game closed. In the first game Unassy's average was five to Daly's 3½. The time of the game was two hours thirty-five minutes. Chassy's highest run was 25 and Daly's 33. In the second game Garnier's average was 4¼ and Dion's 3½. Garnier's highest run was 39 and Dion's 29. The playing was very poor.

The second day of the billiard tournament commenced this afternoon at Bumstead Hall, with the

The second day of the billiard tournament commenced this afternoon at Burnstead Hall, with the third game of the series, which was between Cyrille Dion and Joseph Dion. The game was for 400 points, and was won by Cyrille by 64 points. His highest run was 77, and Joseph Dion; 51-11. Time of game, two hours and fifteen minutes. In the evening Cyrille Dion played with Maurice Daiy, and won the game by 140 points. The highest runs were:—Dion, 46, and Daly, 34. Dion's average, 5 65-67; Daly's, 3 50-67. Time of game, two hours and thirty minutes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Probable Defeat of the Republican Gubernatorial Candidate.

Weston, the Democratic Nominee, Ahead.

A SIGNIFICANT KEYNOTE.

Rejoicings in the Democratic Strongholds.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10, 1874.

The annual election which occurred in this State to-day for Governor and State officials, as well as for members of both branches of the Legislature, has unquestionably taken a new turn, in the way of excitement, within the past twenty-four hours. Ever since the nomination of the farmer candi date, so called, Lutner McCutchins, of New Lonon the republican side, very little speechmaking has been induiged in, save in a few meet ngs held at the principal cities, and these were addresses by Senator Wadleigh and Fifth Auditor Ela; while on the democratic side there seems to have been more animation perseverance exhibited to bring out democratic voters. The political leaders of the democratic party have seemingly left nothing undone to secure the election of ex Governor Weston, who was unquestionably the strongest man to nominate in the State upon democratic principles, having served one term as Governor two years ago. He then gave entire satisfaction for integrity and honesty of purpose. His past record stood untarnished, and together with these he nad many executive qualifications. He has again for the third time come prominently be-fore the people of this State for their choice. On the other side there appears to have been a wide spread diversity of opinion in republican circles. Luther McCutchins, the republican nomince, is a new man in the political arena of New Hampshire. At the convention which nominated this gentleman for gubernatorial honors there was a predominant spirit among the leaders that to nominate a farmer candidate would undoubtedly give the State to the republicans, as the Governors for the past five or six years had been selected from the more wealthy and aristocratic circles. Knowing that the con tests of the past two years had been very closethe elections being carried by small majorities for the republicans—Mr. McCutchins was selected for the honors on the republican leket this year. Now that the day of election has rived the merits of both candidates are being thoroughly dissected. People are opening their eyes and evincing a stead-fast purpose for the luture welfare of the country. RUSHING TO THE STRUGGLE.

This city is the headquarters of both factions. All day long the trains have brought carloads of voters to the scene of battle. Many cierks from

All day long the trains have brought carloads of voters to the scene of battle. Many clerks from All day long the trains have brought carlonds of voters to the scene of battle. Many cierks from Washington (Senator Cragin among the party) are in town. Every voter, be he democrat or republican, is upon the spot, and the battle is undoubtedly one of more than ordinary interest. The day of election opened with a bright sunshine; but before noon a driving snow storm set in, disheartening almost every one, the people, no doubt, wishing to have every vote cast; but before five P. M. the storm ceased, the sun made its appearance, and to-night gives life and good cheer to all. The political gatherings to-night miss the faces of flon, William E. Chandler, Hon. N. G. Ordway and Hon. F. H. Rolins. Why these three most prominent gentlemen are absent is a mystery, as their votes would undoubtedly count up on their side of the battle. Perhaps Ordway has lorfeited his vote in this State by his residence in Washington. As for the absence of Chandler and Rolins I am unable to account.

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THE RETURNS COMING IN.

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The telegraph begins at this hour (eight P. M.) to bring in returns from the prominent towns. Every indication points to democratic gains from all points so far as heard from. The headquarters of both lactions are besieged by a multitude of politicians listening to the returns being read. Flity-five towns heard from up to this hour give 555 democratic gain, principal among which are Allenstown, 28 democratic gain; Plitsfleid, 8; Hookseil, 13; Newport, 13; Meridith, 14; Landoff, 36; New Ipswich, 37; Lancaster, 55. Henry O. Kent, a liberal republican, has been elected Moderator at Lancaster, and the town has undoubtedly gone totally democratic. One year ago it went republican. The vote of these fifty-five towns is very encouraging to the democrats. towns is very encouraging to the democrats. The pronibitionists have stood nobly by their candiates, showing a goodly number of votes from the fifty-five towns. The prohibitionists have endeavored to show a formidable iront; but the real issues of this fight centre upon the democratic and reambiling candidates.

Democratic Gains Reported.

CONCORD, March 10-11 P. M. Returns are being rapidly received. Excitement runs high. The probabilities are that the demo-Returns from 104 towns give McCutchins 16,971. towns last year gave Straw 16,997, Weston, 16,616, Blackmer and scattering, 825. Republican loss in 104 towns, 968.

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Plymouth gives 14 democratic gain over last year, Lebanon 43, Epping 53, Berlin 18, Amherst 18, with other towns of less prominence showing democratic gains. New London, the home of the republican candidate, gains 25 republican yotes.

Doyer gives McCutchins 572, Weston 881, Blackmer 95. Last year—Straw 878, Weston 678, Black-

Doyer gives McCutchins 572, Weston 851, Blackmer 95. Last year—Straw 878, Weston 678, Blackmer 106.

Manchester gives McCutchins 1,871, Weston 2,031, Blackmer 91. Last year—Straw 1,887, Weston 1,546, Blackmer 38.

Nashua gives McCutchins 848, Weston 1,096, Blackmer 142. Last year—Straw 949, Weston 862, Blackmer 142. Last year—Straw 1,108, Weston 854, Blackmer 41.

Portsmouth gives McCutchins 1,236, Weston 844, Blackmer 43. F.W. Miller, republican, was elected Mayor of Portsmouth by 386 plurality over Macy, democrat, and Robinson, prohibitionist.

Concord gives McCutchins 1,414, Weston 1,033, Blackmer 58. Last year—Straw 1,517, Weston 1,150, Blackmer 55. 1,150, Blackmer 56. Claremont gives McCutchins 520, Weston 327, Blackmer 52. Last year—Straw 575, Weston 296,

Franklin gives McCutchins 328, Weston 356, Black-mer 7. Last year—Straw 344, Weston 364, Black-mer 17. CONCORD, March 19-Midnight,

One hundred and forty-three towns show an aggrate vote of 50,325. Of this vote McJutchins has 24,100, Weston 24,851 and Blackmer 1,374. The same towns last year gave Snaw 23,902, Weston

same towns last year gave Shaw 23,902, Weston 22,839, Blackmer and scattering 1,196. Republican loss in 143 towns, 1,902.

At this hour the State seems to be conceded to the democrats, Weston having gained 3,083 votes over the vote of last year in these towns. Comparing the figures of last election with those so far received to-night, the outlook is decidedly against the republicans. Should such be the case and victory for the opposition declared the country may look to the victory gained in the Granite State as being the turning point in the political history of the nation. Having had the opportunity to converse to-night with the most prominent politicians of the State, they universally agreed that the recent Butler triumph over the protests of the Boston as well as the business community of New England, has had a terrific effect in the republican ranks. Seeing plainly that the President is willing to accede to the mandates of one or two political leaders, leaving the business community out in the cold, snapping his fingers in the laces of the representatives of the business community, they are seemingly determined to overpower such dictation by their ballots. New Hampshire to-night has undoubtedly sounded the blast for a reform, and looks for the other States in which elections soon occur to follow in her footsteps. When the State is now conceded to the democrats by the figures presented from almost every quarter showing such large democratic gains, it seems hardly possible that a few more towns to hear from can turn the tables. The democratic lain five Senators, the republicans three, leaving, as far as heard from, three Senatorial districts doubtill.

A Jollification at Manchester.

The democrats are exceedingly jubilant to-night over the result of the election in this city and State. As soon as the result was known a meeting was held at the City Hall, at which Governor Weston and Mr. Chandier, the successful candidate for Senator from this district, made speeches. The democrats elect their candidate for Senator in the Third district by about flity majority.

THE LATEST.

leaves eighty-two towns jet to be heard from. Weston still requires about 1,200 votes to be elect small. The election will no doubt fall to the legislative body. It is a very close vote on the membership of the House, but the republicans catch at the least straw. From a very careful estimate the House will be democratic, with no choice of the people for Governor, leaving still a hope for the democrats.

AMUSEMENTS.

Janauschek as Queen Catherine. night to witness the impersonation of Queen Catherine by the great tragedlenne. "King Henry VIII." is one of Shakespeare's great plays, but un fortunately for managers, like most great plays, it requires such a host of talent as few companies nowadays could supply. It is a play capable of absorbing a whole constellation, and yet must be illuminated by one brilliant star. The company at Booth's can scarcely be looked upon as an accessory; it partakes more of the character of a foil, and serves by contrast to show the grandeur and brilliance of the one great personage who fills the scene and concentrates upon herself the whole interest.

Academy of Music-Benefit of M. Victor Maurel.

Such an excellent and thoroughly enjoyable performance as that of last evening, on the occasion of the benefit of the emment barytone, M. Maurel, deserved a better house. The audience was by no means commensurate in numbers to the merits the entertainment. The curtain first rose on the grand scene of the third act of "Ernani," with Mile. Torriani as Elvira, Capoul as Ernani and Maurel as Carlo Quinto. M. Maurel's noble voice seemed to have gained additional power, sonority and inspiration in the grand theme with which this act closes, and he was efficiently supported by the other two artists. A redemand was the unanimous endorsement of the excellence of the performance by the audie need. The performance concluded with a most humorous scene by that operatic Fuck, Offenbach, called "Les Deux Aveuries" ("The Iwo Blind Men), in which MM. Capoul and Maurel took part. It can only be described as uproariously funny, and in the hands of two such artists it lost nothing of its irresistible comic power. The last time it was given here, we believe, was at the Théatre Français, by two members of Bateman's opera comique company. The two mendicant humbings who solicit alms and endeavor to soften the hearts of the obdurate passers by by ourrageous ditties, with trombone and guitar accompaniment, were represented, attired and acted by Capout and Maurel with inimitable skill. Such a performance, taken in general, was worthy of a crowded house. "Martina" will be presented this evening, with Mme Nilsson in the title rôle. Maurel as Carlo Quinto, M. Maurel's noble voice

Musical and Dramatic Notes. "The Rivals" will be the next revival at Wal-

This is Fox's last week at the Grand Opera.

Janauschek appears to-night for the last time as Medea.

The Mulligan Guards' Brass Band blow hard every night at Bryant's. The old Fith Avenue Theatre is to be converted

into a Paris cart chantant.

"Revenge" is lying in wait at the Bowery. Stanley McKenna is responsible. The "Colleen Bawn" will be produced at Booth's on Monday next, with Boucicault as Myles Na-

The Easter attraction at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre will be Dumas' successful comedy,

"Monstenr Alphonse." The Gilseys intend to erect a small theatre on the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Broadway for the San Francisco Minstrels.

THE FLEET AT KEY WEST.

Arrival of Commodore Rodgers to Pres side Over a Court Martial-The Freet Lately in "Function" Preparing to KEY WEST, Fia., March 10, 1874.

The United States steamers Brooklyn and Mayflower returned to this port to-day from Pensacola. The Brooklyn brought Commodore Rodgers, who is to preside at a court martial which, I understand, is to be neld here at once. The aim and results of this investigation will be kept secret until after a full report shall have been made to the Navy Department.

All the vessels engaged in the recent review in Florida Bay are coaling, preparatory to returning to their respective stations.

No further evolutions have taken place since the monitors were exercised.

MEXICAN CATTLE THIEVES IN TEXAS.

BROWNSVILLE, March 10, 1874. A band of twelve well armed Mexicans drove through a thickly populated ranch about 200 head of cattle on the night of the 5th inst. Depredations of this sort, since Cortina's reign at Matamoros, are becoming more frequent than before. The United States troops are too lew in number to protect persons and property.

The Alarm Signal of Consumption is a hard, dry cough. Soften it and cure it in forty-eight hours with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND

TAR.
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CONCORD, March 11—2 A. M.

Returns from 150 towns give McCutchins

27,003; Weston, 27,476; Bjackmer, 1,014. This